

LAST WEEK IN MAY.

That Is When the Ohio Legislature Will Adjourn.

IT IS FIXED BY THE HOUSE

Several Important Revenue Measures Set to Be Reported by the Taxation Committee and One More Week Claimed on That Account—Constitutional Amendment Laid on the Shelf.

COLUMBUS, O., May 11.—It looked as if the legislature would adjourn some day on Monday, May 11, for a time yesterday. After a hot skirmish the senate adopted the Cannon resolution to adjourn on that day. When the Cannon resolution, amended in the senate so as to provide for sine die adjournment on May 21, was handed down in the house, Mr. Sleeper moved to have it referred to the finance committee, but his motion was voted down.

Mr. Southard of Union then moved that the resolution be postponed till next Tuesday, May 12. His motion was adopted. The taxation committee had several important revenue measures which could not be enacted if the legislature adjourned then. The motion to postpone provided, and it is generally conceded that this postponed the part of the house will prevent final adjournment until the last Monday in May, the 22nd.

The fight for adjournment was due to the fact that the conference committee on the general appropriation bill for 1894 had submitted their report which was adopted by a law by both branches agreeing to the same. There were many amendments to the bill. The total amount of the appropriation was \$2,136,625.

The great difference between the Locke and the Hamilton propositions is found in Section 2. Mr. Locke speaks the measure of imposing the tax, while Mr. Hamilton goes to the local option in taxation a few words and claims that it is an advance in simplifying the subject so that litigation will be ended there being no details of it can be attacked in the courts.

The house yesterday postponed Mr. Hamilton's bill regarding revenue in favor of the Locke bill. The Locke bill is in each county in which they have property holders to receive premiums.

Mr. Medville's bill for the purpose of which amends Section 231 of the constitution, mandating on juries to bring in special and general verdicts in suits for the recovery of money and for the recovery of real estate on demand of other party, was adopted.

Two other amendments to the civil code were made by the house by the passage of bills. It prescribes times and places for the trial of cases. The amendments were adopted by a vote of 10 to 9.

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CAPTURED AT LAST.

The Stolen Train Stopped and All Are Arrested.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY

They Waited for the Train to Stop and Then They Came Out and Took the Train.

RENESSA, O., May 11.—Several hundred men of the local militia and the local police force were waiting for the train to stop and then they came out and took the train.

The train was stopped at the station and the men came out and took the train. The train was stopped at the station and the men came out and took the train.

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COMBED YARN

Dress - Goods!

COMBED YARN DEPARTMENT.

We have made a new departure in our Dress Goods stock which will be known as the

Combed Yarn Department.

The best efforts of the manufacturer for 1894 have been expended on the cloths shown under the combed yarn ticket.

First--In producing the best grades of cloth for the various qualities, mainly by the use of long cotton, and by combing the yarns both in warp and weft. This process straightens out each fibre, giving the yarn when twisted, the greatest strength. By these means is produced a cloth, light and gauzy in appearance, but with the strength of a fabric three times its weight.

Second--By printing on all qualities the most beautiful designs, among them effects produced only on the most expensive Dress Goods.

The advantage of strong, even threads in open fabrics of this class will be readily admitted.

See the nice assortment at

Brook & Co.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

FREE! FREE!

A Framed Picture, A Mahogany Table, or Oak

Decorated Lamp, FREE! FREE!

With purchases amounting to \$12.00

THE CREATION

The unprecedented sale of tickets for "The Creation," has enabled the officials of the Choral Society to increase the orchestra to sixteen pieces, including artists from Cincinnati and Chicago.

Preserve the Eyes

When your sight begins to fail do not turn the eyes by putting on a pair of glasses or by using eye drops.

Oil and Gas

Electricity

Sanitary

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

FREE! FREE!

A Framed Picture, A Mahogany Table, or Oak

Decorated Lamp, FREE! FREE!

With purchases amounting to \$12.00

Lowest Prices in the City Guaranteed on all Clothing, Shoes, Etc., or Money Refunded.

See Our Show Windows for Display of Articles.

MICHAEL'S Clothing and Shoe Store. Opera House Block

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The Lima Times-Democrat.

Our Times-Democrat is published every Friday, except Sunday, and will be delivered at your door free of charge every week.

One copy one year, in advance, \$5.00. Six copies, one year, in advance, \$25.00. By carrier, per week, \$1.00.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio. It reaches into every portion of Lima and reaches every portion of the county. The Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most powerful medium in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation is a testimony to its popularity.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT is the Semi-Weekly edition of the Times-Democrat. It is published every Friday, except Sunday, and is delivered at your door free of charge every week. It is a valuable medium for the dissemination of news and information.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

None but solid metal cuts will be received by The Times-Democrat, and advertisers will please cover themselves accordingly. Cuts with wood backs are either damaged, or altogether destroyed, and much valuable time lost and inconvenience involved in re-cutting them. Please make special note of this.

That aggregation of wonders known as the Ohio Legislature, still drags along its weary length. Having passed a bill which adds half million of dollars to the indebtedness of Ohio they now linger about the State House to help spend the money which that bill will put into the State treasury.

The threat of the Illinois Republicans to have the court wipe out the legislative apportionment of that state which was made by a Democratic legislature to take the place of a glaring Republican gerrymander, does not seem to alarm the Democrats in the least. Under the present just and equitable apportionment the Democrats are sure to elect the next United States senator unless the Republicans sweep the state by a majority of 50,000 or more, which they cannot do. The Chicago Herald advises the Republican candidates to organize a brigade of the Coxey army and start on the march, because that is the only way they will ever reach Washington. Illinois Democrats are after the seat of Senator Shelby Culom and they are determined to capture it next November.

Representative Gray has introduced a bill looking to the better enforcement of the dog tax collections. The assessors are required to list the owner or harbinger of each dog upon which the county auditor levies a tax of \$1, and an additional amount to cover the cost of a collar and tag. The county auditor shall furnish the collar and tag, which are to be designed by the state auditor. The tag shall contain the name of the county and the year when the tax was paid on the dog. A fresh tag is to be furnished each year. The county auditor shall send out the delinquent tax list on dogs, but it is to be separate from other delinquent tax list, and the same penalty is added as in other delinquent taxes. When the owner refuses to pay the tax the constable or marshal is immediately required to kill the dog for which he receives a fee of \$1. If the officers fail either to collect the delinquent tax or kill the dog, he is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$10, one-half of which is to go to the informant.

The evidence being adduced before the Fire Committee of the City Council in the trial of James Ogden, chief of the fire department, on a charge of carrying whiskey into the department and treating his subordinates with the staff while all were on duty, point very clearly to the guilt of Ogden as charged. This offense is a grave one against Ogden and should result in his retirement from the department. While it may not be expedient to appoint a censor over the morals of the members of it, when a man occupying the position of chief carries whiskey into the department, contrary to the rules governing the same, and when in addition to this he uses the whiskey for the purpose of debauching the subordinates the council should not be slow to recognize the fact that in such a person there is a absence of the qualifications which would constitute an efficient public official, and the offender should be summarily discharged from the service. It is hoped that the council will not permit a white-washing job to be done in this instance. A corrupter of morals, a man who carries whiskey around in a bottle to feed it to his subordinates while on duty, should find no place on the pay rolls of the city of Lima.

The New York World is very hopeful of the future and it is of the opinion that everything will work out to a satisfactory ending. Let us hope the World will prove a true prophet. The tariff bill will be passed. That accomplished, the disgust of Democrats with their Congressional representatives will wear off. Business will adjust itself to the new conditions. A period of trade activity and great prosperity is sure to follow. The conservative sentiment of the country will adjust itself with the existing order. In 1896, if the Republicans are fatuous enough to make an issue of the revival of McKinleyism, the verdict of 1892 will be repeated and emphasized.

TRUTH AT LAST FROM A LEADING REPUBLICAN.

Senator Hoar has written a letter to Morrison I. Swift, a Boston labor agitator, in which he views the Coxey movement through his usual partisan spectacles, and attributes the fantastic business to the tariff agitation. All the evils that the human race is heir to the world over, is caused by tariff agitation, according to Senator Hoar! He admits, though, that petitions for redress should be respectfully heard, but he feels impelled to add this injunction: But it is utterly impossible that the government can provide work for the people. It is not constituted for any such purpose. It is not clothed with any such authority. If it were so clothed any government which should undertake that as a policy would be brought to a sure and speedy destruction. This is perfectly true; but it is a truth that gives a fatal puncture to the whole protectionist theory. The entire stock in trade of protectionism has been the contention that it made work for the people by act of Congress; that it raised wages in this country, while it relieved the wage earner of the bother of paying taxes, the burden of which it shifted to the "pauper labor" of Europe.

In admitting now that it is impossible for the government to do these things Mr. Hoar is giving away the whole case of his party, which, when it wants votes, does not hesitate to claim next to omnipotent power over the affairs of the universe. Mr. Hoar will have to pull himself together and cover up his political incongruities a little better if he fancies that he can make any capital for himself or for his party out of the tariff agitation.

Woman Suffrage. The claims of the pro and anti woman suffragists can be stated in a few words. Those in favor of it assert that many women pay taxes that all are interested in good government, and that it is unjust for women of intelligence to be deprived of a vote while ignorant men have a full voice in the government. They hold that their influence will have a purifying effect on politics and say they cannot see why any restrictions on suffrage should not apply equally to both sexes.

On the other hand, it is but just that many women of education are opposed to the extension of suffrage to women. They claim that her education is as a present constituted, and that her presence at the polls would have no influence for good. They assert that suffrage cannot be demanded as a right, but it is a privilege granted by the state as expediency may direct. In fact, the greatest bar to woman suffrage, so far as it has been made manifest, are women themselves.

The position of woman suffrage has been agitated for 100 years or less, and the recent flurry of agitation may be down in a few months. It was discussed in France 100 years ago, and that time New Jersey imposed certain restrictions on voters, but placed them equally on both sexes. The act was repealed in a few years, however. The first woman's rights convention held in this country was at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. In 1850 the first national woman's rights convention was held in Worcester, Mass. Since then the subject has been agitated constantly, with varying force, and large strides in advance have been made.

Some 20 years ago a Republican state convention of Massachusetts admitted Mary A. Livermore and Lucy Stone as delegates, and the national conventions of that party in 1872 and 1876 resolved that the "honest demands" of this "class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration"—a rather amusing bit of diplomatic verbiage. The Populist party is considered as favoring it, as do the Prohibitionists.

The long weary experiences of Alice in Wonderland was nothing to those of Maud How Elliott in Reno, so far as the cost of housekeeping is concerned, according to her letters from the Elbow City. In her letters she records that her expenses for the equivalent of \$3.35 a gallon, sugar 30 cents a pound and salt 8 cents a pound. Per contra, potatoes enough to feed a big family for a day cost but 3 cents, the best chicken only 60 cents a gallon, and a perfect jewel of a cook is rejoiced to get \$7 a month—the best wages ever received by that particular functionary.

A reformer has arisen among the messenger boys of New York. His name is Charles J. Warton, and he has formed an anti-cigarette league. Of course he has enemies among his fellows, and the league and the anti-leaguers have already had several fights over the proposed reform.

Wart on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great purifier of all blood diseases.

Physical Culture in Public Schools. It is some years now since the first serious attempt was made to introduce physical culture into the public schools, but beyond the practicing of the most perfect form of "rhythmic exercises" here and there the results of the movement have been of no special consequence outside of Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

This is not because any considerable number of people have opposed the project. It is now generally recognized, and it is not 40 years ago, that strong, healthy, well developed bodies are preconditions to support strong, healthy, well developed minds, but it has not seemed to be the affair in most towns of any particular person or persons to bring about the change, and so it has not been brought about. It seems likely now, however, that a new departure in this direction will be taken in the schools of Brooklyn. In fact, the proposition has already been acted upon in one branch of the city government, and unless its promoters carry it so far as to excite organized and considerable hostility the result will undoubtedly be good and may lead to a general extension of the idea.

As everybody knows, physical culture in the schools is a German notion. The youngsters of Teutonic families are trained physically as well as mentally, and the youngest of the school-boys and school-girls are taught to perform the work of the invulnerable. When Mayor Schieffelin took his seat as chief executive in Brooklyn, it was observed that a large proportion of the members of the German community were taken at once to the introduction of real gymnastics in the schools. The school board has yet to be convinced of the wisdom of the plan, but the council committee on education will call attention thereto, and hopes are entertained that as good work may soon be accomplished in that direction in Brooklyn as has been for years in the western cities named.

France and England have already followed Germany's lead in this matter, and both were led to do this by the superior physical condition of the German soldiers in the Franco-German war.

The human family living on earth today consists of 1,450,000,000 souls—not fewer, probably more. These are distributed literally all over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot on the globe where man has not found a foothold.

In Asia, the so-called "cradle of the human race," there are now about 800,000,000 people densely crowded on an average of about 120 to every square mile. In Europe there are 220,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded as Asia, but everywhere dense, and in many places overpopulated. In Africa there are, approximately, 200,000,000, and in the Americas—North, South and Central—140,000,000, these latter of course relatively thinly scattered over broad areas. On the islands, large and small, there are probably 100,000,000 more.

The vast extremes of the blacks and the whites are as five to three, the remainder 700,000,000 intermediate, brown, yellow and tawny in color. Of the entire race 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind that will cover nakedness—250,000,000 are literally garmented, and 700,000,000 only cover the middle part of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, the remaining 250,000,000 virtually having no place to lay their heads—Philadelphia Call.

And just what is it? "It is a great consolation at times," said the first looking man slowly, "it is a great consolation, I say, to read about the afflictions of other men. Misery loves company, and when one reads what others have endured it makes his own lot seem better."

The second miserable looking man shook his head. "You haven't tried it," said the first. "I have tried it," returned the second.

"Well you didn't read the right kind of literature then. Of course you feel sorry for the people in history who had their heads cut off, but that doesn't affect your case. You want to read about Job."

"I have read all of his sufferings," said the first man, "but I make your own burden feel lighter by comparison."

"Not a bit. He never had hay fever,"—Chicago Post.

Java's Hotting Lake of Mud. One of the greatest natural wonders in Java, "the fire island," a large lake of boiling mud, is situated almost in the center of the plains of Grogolung, 29 "miles" to the north-west of the city of Batavia. It is almost two miles in circumference, and in the center immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling, like great black timbers thrust forth and then suddenly withdrawn by a giant's hands. Besides the phenomena of the columns there are two gigantic bubbles near the western edge which fill up like huge balloons and explode on an average of three times per minute.—St. Louis Republic.

String as a Weather Prophet. A piece of string makes a simple barometer. Take a piece of string about 15 inches long, saturate it in a strong solution of salt and water, let it dry, and then tie a light weight on one end and hang it up against a wall and mark where the weight reaches to. The weight rises for wet weather and falls for dry. The string should be placed where the outside air can freely get to it.—Boston Globe.

A Wife with a Mission. "What sort of a girl is she?" "Oh, she is a wife with a mission." "Ah!" "And her mission is seeking a man with a mission."—Sketch.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

SKIRT DANCERS' ILLS.

The Girl Who Fascinate on the Stage Are Sick. It is a strange thing, but one that is not generally recognized, that the girl who fascinates on the stage is liable to a peculiar kind of disease. This disease is not a disease of the body, but a disease of the mind. It is a disease which is caused by the constant use of the body in the performance of the dance. The girl who is constantly in the dance is liable to a peculiar kind of disease. This disease is not a disease of the body, but a disease of the mind. It is a disease which is caused by the constant use of the body in the performance of the dance.

To get a comprehensive view of her in collapse—and she does collapse—it is necessary to take a peep behind the curtain. At the ecstatic moment when the audience sees the last bow, the faraway wave of the hand, the retching convulsion of the hip joint, at the same moment the overexerted, brainless and pausing artist falls exhausted into the arms of a faithful attendant, who bears her gently away to a bottle of hot water and a horse liniment flavored with turpentine.

It is when the skirt dancer reaches the seclusion of her own apartments, however, that the really interesting part of her performance begins. Electricity is one of her modes of treatment, but she naturally cuts something before she starts up her battery. Lining and drinking are prohibited by her code of digestive ethics, both before and between dances, for obvious reasons. When the embargo is raised and the curtain goes down, the dancer's body is exposed to the heat of the stage, and she is liable to a peculiar kind of disease. This disease is not a disease of the body, but a disease of the mind. It is a disease which is caused by the constant use of the body in the performance of the dance.

There is a tremendous something about the overexertion to which the skirt dancer is subjected that makes this grade of torpidness a peculiarly interesting psychological study. The zealous and enterprising high kick invariably has a nervous constitution that is strong may decrease higher than that of the well behaved and orderly young woman. She is irritable, hysterical, spasmodic, fretful and has an overwrought sensibility and temperamentalness of emotional capability that make her vicinity a dangerous one to all but the initiated.—Philadelphia Press.

Druggist's Queer Customers. "Did you see that man who just went out?" asked a druggist yesterday. "Well, he is a morphia fiend. There is not a day passes that he does not come in here and plead for morphia. He knows he will not get it, yet he clings to the fond hope that he might give it to him. He never faces his family, I suppose, that man goes about from drug store to drug store pleading for the drug to set him free for the time of the trouble of this life. Are there many like him? Well, we have a number who come in, off and on—as many as five a day—but none are as persistent as this man. A well-dressed fellow, too. If you heard him begging me to give him some of the drug, you would imagine a mendicant was asking for alms."

"Oh yes, we have strange people come here. I often wonder when I consider the number of wild-eyed, excited, nervous people trying to buy poisons of one sort or another why there are so few suicides. Of course we cannot and do not sell such drugs to any person without a doctor's prescription, and perhaps this is the saving point."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Triggers may be had for hire, Bloomsbury, in Milan. An attendant goes with the machine to propel it. The fare depends on the distance traveled—not the time consumed.

Many poems of Gray were lost after his death. They fell into the hands of careless persons who knew nothing of their value.

"The Women of England" changed hands, and the newsboy permitted himself the luxury of a low gurgling laugh as he turned away from the joke.—Youth's Companion.

A Detective's Advice. "Go stand at a window, throw a stone through a glass lamp, knock a man down or over, if any petty crime to get locked up."

That was the advice one of the leading detectives of the city gave a reporter when he asked the best method of keeping out of the clutches of the city detectives after having committed a crime.

"The station house is the last place they would look for you," he continued, "and surely not in prison."

This fact was well illustrated by the exhaustive search made by the officers shortly after a man was taken from the city streets and was afterwards accidentally discovered in Moyamensing prison, where he had been sent by a magistrate on a trivial charge.—Philadelphia North American.

Tears as a Medicine. The Persians are the only people in the world that still adhere to the old custom of bathing tears. In that country it constitutes an important part in the funeral ceremonies performed over the dead. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop the face and eyes, and after the burial these are taken by a priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles. Mourners' tears are believed to be the most efficacious remedy that can be applied in several forms of human diseases. The custom of bathing tears is mentioned in the Bible. See Psalms lvi, 8.—St. Louis Republic.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All authorities that have treated on longevity place exercise moderately and regularly taken, as one of the main factors of a long life. That there are many exceptions does not alter the fact that physical exercise is useful in keeping one healthy as it is to prolong life. Good walkers are seldom sick and the same may be said of persons who take a certain prescribed amount of exercise. Exercise is both a preventive and a remedial measure. In my own practice I have seen a case of persistent transpiration that followed the least bodily effort, and which annoyed and debilitated the person at night—this being a condition left after a severe illness—disappear as if by magic after a day or two of exercise on a bicycle.

Pliny relates that a Greek physician who took up his residence in Rome was willing to declare that he was willing to let his patient should ever fall ill, or if he failed to die of any other disease but old age. Celsus, in speaking of the same physician, observes that his faith in the benefit to be derived from exercise was so great that he had in a great measure abandoned the administration of internal remedies, depending mostly on hygienic measures and exercises. As an evidence of the correctness of his views, Pliny tells us that this physician lived to be a centenarian, and then only died from an accident.—Popular Review.

Cost From Water Pipes. Some practical and experienced judges express the opinion that, as compared with steel, the days of cast iron water pipes are nearing an end, representing as they must be regarded, too much dead weight for too little strength. It is asserted, in fact, that able engineers long ago reached the conclusion that the most costly and least satisfactory way of protecting iron against oxidation is with more bulk of its own substance, and these more consumed in the future of cast iron, pipe admit that it is destined soon to take its place among the materials forced into disuse by the progress of the arts.

For high pressures the ideal unit is claimed by many to be a welded steel tube. Such tubes could probably, it is thought, be subjected to a tensile strain of 25,000 pounds with entire safety, and its preference to riveted pipe would be based not only on the fact of superior strength, but on the very desirable quality of uniformity of material and the fact that the adaptation of superior and cheap metal, such as mild steel, for conduits will permit the construction of hydraulic works in many parts of the world where it now seems impracticable.—New York Sun.

Could be Both. Some years ago a gentleman who was crossing the ferry from New York to Brooklyn was accosted by one of those peripatetic vendors of cheap literature and newspapers who are found in such places. "Buy Butler's last book," demanded the man in a pleading voice. "Only 50 cents, sir."

"Why, I am Butler myself," said the gentleman, with a merry twinkle in his eye, willing to have a joke with the boy.

Off went the youngster with an air of pretended awe, but after a short consultation with one of his comrades he returned and held out another book.

"Buy this 'Woman of England,' sir," he inquired, with shrill persistence. "Or my new Mrs. Ellis, too, sir," he added, without the vestigial of a smile on his shrewd little face.

The "Woman of England" changed hands, and the newsboy permitted himself the luxury of a low gurgling laugh as he turned away from the joke.—Youth's Companion.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 788. The City Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Jacob H. Crumrine, et al., Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Lima, Ohio, on Saturday, May 19th, A. D. 1894.

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Appraised at \$2000. Terms of sale—Cash. AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

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THE METELLUS THOMSON

Dry Goods Co.

Millinery Department.

JUST RECEIVED.....

New Flowers,
New Laces,
New Frames,

At prices that will prove a judicious retrenchment in the cost of that new Hat.

Special Price Saturday.

5 dozen Children's

FRANCAIS HATS!

Our regular price 50 cents, Saturday morning

25 Cents

Your choice.

These goods are the latest and most attractive Hats for children that have been placed upon the market this season, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED BY

COUNTING ROOM, 32 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Mrs. K. Clark, of 920 Reece avenue,

is quite ill.

The Melville company appears in

Kenton next week.

The French House barber shop has

been refitted with new furniture.

Mr. Mann, who has been seriously

ill for the past week, is somewhat

improved.

The Heffner factory yesterday after-

noon shut down for the remainder

of the week.

Al Van Norman who has been ill

with the mumps, has resumed his

position in J. S. Smith's grocery.

The wind storm which preceded

the heavy rain last evening played

havoc among shade trees throughout

the city.

The big glass in the transom above

the entrance to the Normandie hotel

was broken in the wind storm last

evening.

There is a case of measles at Thos

McNeff's on North Jackson street,

and at Thos. Kinney's, on West Mc-

Kibben street.

A special train bearing some oil

cials of the road passed through

the city this morning on the P. & W.

C. enroute east.

Policeman Charley Rooley was last

evening suspended for five days for

his trouble with saloonkeeper Kill

major last Monday night.

Major J. I. Ream, of the Second

regiment has sold his photograph

Model's store within the past ten

months.

Dr. Murphy has been appointed

medical examiner of the C. M. P. A.

The divorce suit against Mrs.

Hapster vs. Walter Hapster was on

trial before Judge Ritchie this after-

noon.

If the weather permits, the Lima

exiting club will leave the city at six

o'clock Sunday morning for a trip to

Scott's Crossing and Delphi.

The town of Grover Hill, west of

Ottawa, had a \$75,000 fire yesterday

in the burning of a state factory.

\$900,000 staves were consumed and

Ottawa called upon for help to save

the town.

J. W. Fisher, the Lima Times-Democrat

correspondent at Delphi, is confined

to his home on Forest avenue, in this

city, with an attack of sickness. He

will not be able to resume his duties

for several days.

Mrs. Keim of Deshler wife of the

notorious George Keim, who with his

paramour, Florence Stevenson, is in

jail here for adultery was in the city

today, being subpoenaed to appear

before the grand jury in witness on

the case.

Three young boys named Ody,

O'Neill and Paden were taken to the

police station last night by special

officer Rooley, who found them at one

of the open house windows, near the

Buckeye Pipe Line office, trying to

see the performance.

Ed Neuselwunder formerly a

salesman at W. K. Boone & Co's

hardware store, was married yester-

day at Beaver Dam, Miss Mollie Hilly

being the bride. They stopped off

here last night on their way to their

home in Lima Grove, Ind.

Last night about 9 o'clock Charley

Vogau detected a fellow prowling

about his house. He was joined by

police man Kennedy and they chased

the fellow but he escaped after going

through a number of alleys and wind-

ing upon East North street.

The remains of Mrs. John Kunzle

Vogau, an account of whose sudden

death at her home on North Main

street, was given in yesterday's

Times- Democrat, will be taken to

Cincinnati to-night for burial, that

place having been her home prior to

coming to Lima.

Call on

Kissel at 126 West High street for

spring lamb or meals of any kind

at 25 cents.

Be sure to buy your tickets

at once for "The Creation,"

grandest musical festival

ever given in Lima. Repeated-

ly on May 17th, 8 p. m. Or-

chestra of 18 pieces; chorus

of 150 voices. The same em-

inent soloists. Seats all gone

for Wednesday night. Come

Thursday evening.

Kissel's Market

Is removed to 126 West High street

THE CHIEF DRANK

Out of a Private Bottle Kept in His

Room

The investigation of the charges

against Chief Ogden of the Fire

Department for taking whisky into

the Central Fire Station was held

last evening before the fire commis-

sioners. Messrs. Wise, Hooley and

Villon and was conducted behind closed

doors, none except the witnesses be-

ing admitted.

The charges were more than sus-

tained. One witness testifying that

Ogden invited him up to his room, on

the second floor, unlocked a drawer,

drew out a bottle of whisky and after

removing the cork handed it to the

witness who took a drink and handed

it back to Ogden who took a big

swallow with the explanation that it

was good for his stomach.

Other witnesses testified to the

bottle of whisky that was carried in

to the central station by Assistant

Chief Cowley. This was the bottle

donated by St. Francis of the Burnet

house. Ogden did not object to the

whisky being drunk by the members

of the department over though they

were on duty, and on his

suggestion they adjourned to the

alley and drank it.

In regard to the investigation of

the charges against Lt. Frank J. O'D

did not take the committee long to go

through them for they were well

founded and will report to that effect.

BOUND OVER

Thomas Finney Tried for Violating

the Sunday Saloon Law

The case of the State against

Finney, charged with violating the

Sunday saloon law, was heard by

Judge Smith this morning. Three

witnesses were examined and testi-

fied that Finney had sold whisky

on Sunday. The defendant, who is

a well known saloon keeper, was

found guilty and bound over to the

grand jury for trial.

POLICE COURT

Six Victims Arraigned Before Mayor

Smiley this Morning

A huge crowd followed a term in

the Police Court this morning. Six

persons were arraigned before Mayor

Smiley. The cases were as follows:

1. A case of larceny, charged against

John Smith, who was found guilty

and sentenced to the workhouse for

three months.

2. A case of larceny, charged against

John Smith, who was found guilty

and sentenced to the workhouse for

three months.

3. A case of larceny, charged against

John Smith, who was found guilty

and sentenced to the workhouse for

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4. A case of larceny, charged against

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three months.

5. A case of larceny, charged against

John Smith, who was found guilty

and sentenced to the workhouse for

three months.

6. A case of larceny, charged against

John Smith, who was found guilty

and sentenced to the workhouse for

three months.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the

weather was not inclement last

night, a good sized crowd attended

the supper given by the Young La-

dies' Fraternity Club, of St. Paul's

Lutheran church, at the residence of

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Reel, on East

Market street.

The Fraternity Society was but

recently organized, and last night's

supper was the result of their first

attempt at giving a supper and the

young ladies have reason to feel

glad with the success. Those in

attendance were treated to an ele-

gant supper and entertained with

music furnished by the Odeon man-

dian club and some very pretty vocal

duets by Misses Miller and Fisher.

Mrs. J. W. Van Dyke entertained

about fifty lady friends at her recep-

tion from time to time yesterday

afternoon. Their beautiful home

was elaborately decorated for the oc-

casion.

The Toledo Lodge of Larks gave a

ladies social on Wednesday night.

Among others who participated in

the program was Miss L. H. Oun-

nigham, of whom the Larks in its ac-

count of the affair says:

"The Schrodler of South Bend

edged a very fine woman, accompa-

nyed by Mrs. Ounigham, and just

before the ladies broke through the

cloud of reserve by warning them by

the door not to let Cunningham

escape. This incident was a very

amusing one. Cunningham was much

laughed by his piping of 'Three

Little Maids' and he too added

much to the highways of merriment

and on a very funny version of

'Only a Fool'.

RIGHT INTO HER HEART

Fireman Bonaventura of the C. & E.

Skated and Won His Life

Hagman, a fireman of the C. & E.

will on his life. He was skating

on a pond in the city and fell into

the water. He was rescued by a

fireman and taken to the hospital.

He is now recovering from his

wounds and is expected to be

discharged in a few days.

The skating rink was closed

for the night.

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ATTACKED BY A DOG.

Little Edna Golley Fearfully

Mangled

She Would Have Been Killed Had It

Not Been for a Brave Woman.

A little child was frightfully

chewed by a bull dog at the home

of Mrs. McGrievy, on East Wayne

street last evening about 5 o'clock,

and it was only after a savage fight